

The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1853.

No. 66.

FOR SALE AT J. HUBER AND CO'S OFFICE,
No. 3 Nesbit Lane

PIANOS BY JOHN LEWIS SANNE, of Hamburg.
Table form, Mahogany case, 62 Octaves
Patent Lever Repetitor, with newest English im-
provements and Metal Bars, including flannel-
lined oil cloth cover, Tuning Hammer and Key,
Reserve Strings, Wood and Tin Case packed. Rs. 500
FIRE ARMS BY F. BAARER, of Munich (Armourer
to the King of Bavaria) well known and sought
even in England.
Double Rifles, with Hair Triggers, Rs. 200
Do. GUNS, Rs. 150
RIFLES PISTOLS, in case with implements, per
pair, Rs. 70
SADDLE do. without do. Rs. 50
ROMANS SWORDS, with Bell and extra Daggel in
the same Scabbard, Rs. 30
Ditto, Damasked work and gilt, Rs. 20
Bombay, 30th November, 1851.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L. PERRY has been
authorized to sign all Bills issued from this
Office, and it is requested that all monies for this
Establishment may be made payable to that gentle-
man.
Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily
from 10 A. M. till Noon.

N. B.—DR. MILLER being engaged in Medical
practice, is unable to receive patients for Dental opera-
tions, except during the hours above specified,
unless by a previous engagement.
January, 1852.

NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
MRS. DAVIES, of Grove Hill, Glebe, Cam-
berwell, continues to receive as Pupils, a
small number of young Gentlemen under 12 years
of age, and she has still a few vacancies. Fuller
particulars may be obtained on application to Capt.
W. S. JACOB, Observatory Madras or to Dr.
H. MILLER, Bombay.

HEALTH FOR INDIA!! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

**AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DISORDERED LIVER
WITH A VIOLENT COUGH AND GENERAL DE-
RANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.**
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen,
dated September 10th, 1852.

To Professor Holloway,
DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that your far-famed
Pills have effected another cure. Mrs. Eliza Davies, of
Pontyberem, near Carmarthen, was for many years a great
sufferer from a disordered state of the Liver, with all its
attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion,
loss of appetite, head ache, and general debility, in addition
to which she had a violent Cough, and occasionally severe
fits of Ague. This complicated set of diseases so weakened her
constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery,
no withstanding she had the best medical advice. At length
a friend recommended her to try your Pills, which happily
she did and by continuing their use for a short period, she
has been perfectly restored to health.

(Signed) J. D. TREHARNE.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq. of India
date: Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor Holloway,
DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you, and the public
at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from
that dreadful disease, Dropsy, and which, under God, was
effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times
within eight months, and skillfully treated by two medical
practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse
to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone
this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six
weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

**A WONDERFUL CURE OF A LIVER COMPLAINT,
ACCOMPANIED WITH A PALPITATION OF THE
HEART, AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH, THAT
HAD DEFIED THE SKILL OF THE MOST EMINENT
URGEONS IN INDIA.**

John Ward, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, in
Cawnpore, and afterwards at Lahore, suffered dreadfully
from a Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty
of Breathing, and an overflow of blood to the Chest, fre-
quently to such a degree that he vomited great quantities.
He had at different times Lumbago of twinges on his left side
and over the region of the heart, besides being cut and
bled by the surgeons of the regiment, who with other
medical gentlemen of great eminence considered his case

was hopeless, and put all human aid; whilst lingering in
this condition, and after being invalided from the regiment,
he was advised to try Holloway's Pills, which he obtained
from Messrs. Greenway's at Cawnpore, and Messrs. G. & J.
I. Frod at Lahore. This extraordinary medicine has
been the means of restoring him to perfect health. John
Ward is a native of Rath Milton, County of Donegal, and
holds a first rate certificate of character from his command-
ing officer, Lieutenant Colonel Burrell, of the 1st European
Bengal Fusiliers.
Dated September 24, 1852.

**INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT,
WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.**

Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near
Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor Holloway,
DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just
arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a
period of eight years herself and family suffered from
continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver
and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Head-
aches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for
which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but
without any beneficial results at last, she had recourse to
your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so
great a change for the better, that she continued them, and
the whole family were restored to health and strength.
Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their
extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to
children particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina,
having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other
remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the follow-
ing complaints.

Ague
Asthma
Bilious Complaints
Blotches on the skin
Bowel Complaints
Colic
Constipation of the Bowels
Consumption
Debility
Dropsy
Dysentery
Erysipelas
Female irregularities
Fever of all kinds
Fits
Gout
Head ache
Indigestion
Jaundice
Liver Complaints
Lumbago
Piles
Rheumatism
Retention of Urine
Scrofula or King's Evil
Sore Throat
Stone and Gravel
Secondary symptoms
Tuberculous
Tumours
Ulcers
Venereal Affections
Worms of all kinds
Weakness from whatever cause
&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244,
Strand, (near Temple Bar London) and by all respectable
Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and
China, at the following prices—2 Annas, 2 Rupees, and
4 Annas each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger
sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every
Disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. Mr. F. Nes-
serwanjee, Bombay, Messrs. Jakes, Dalgatras and Co.,
Madras, Ashtor, Richardson and Co., Do. Messrs. Stephen,
son and Co., Do. Thomas Pague and Sons, 7-8, Writers
Building, Calcutta. Mr. Cook, Dacca, Mr. Bell, Cuttack,
Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Hazarebaugh;
Messrs. Thompson, and Co., Mowbhy, P. Smyth and Co.,
Dinapore; Tuttle and Charles, Beares, Mr. Tiernan,
Chunar; Baloo Bhugbhuty Churn Chunderbhaty, Miza-
pore; Ballard and Co., Allahabad; Brandon and Co.,
Lucknow; Greenway Brothers, Cawnpore; Mr. Pyle, Putty-
ghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut, Noor Huss and Co., Delhi,
and Lahore; Macdonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Contes,
Porepoor; Nully Bux and Co., Ludhiana and Jullundur;
Doon: Vivian and Co., Simla; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr.
Johnston, Nainital; Fentonjee and Co., Mhow; Ouseley
and Co., Sangur, Jubbulpore, Rampree and Secunderabad;
Hulse and Repiew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 6d. at 2s. 1d. For doct. Bills.
5 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 9d. 11-16th. For credit Bills.
ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight, Rs. 99 1/2
30 days' sight, Rs. 99 1/2
at sight, Rs. 99 1/2
ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, Rs. 99 1/2
at sight, Rs. 99 1/2
ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, Rs. 100 1/2—Rs.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 22 per cent. prem.
Oriental Bank .. 250 do 85 at 85 per cent. prem.
Commercial Bank .. 1,000 do 151 per cent. prem.
Agra Bank .. 500 do 31 1/2 per cent. prem.
Bank of Madras .. 1,000 do 1,000 82 1/2 per cent. prem.
Apollo Press Com. .. 12,500 do 12,000 22,000
Coastal Press Com. .. 6,500 do sale.
Coastal Land Com. .. 10,000 do 6,000
Bombay S. N. Com. .. 510 do 400 67 per cent. diset.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com. .. 50 do 15 Rs. per cent. sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan .. Rs. 109 per 100 Sica.
5 per cent loan 1825-26 .. Rs. 111 at 11 1/2 per 100 Sica.
5 per cent loan 1829-30 .. Rs. 111 1/2 at 11 1/2 per 100 Sica.
5 per cent loan 1841-42 .. Rs. 111 per 100 Co. s.
4 per cent loan 1843-44 .. Rs. 107 per 100 Sica.
4 per cent loan 1845-46 .. Rs. 100 per 100 Co. s.
4 per cent loan 1847-48 .. Rs. 100 per 100 Co. s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each .. Rs. 10 as 2 1/2 per 5
Bank of England Notes .. Rs. 10 as 2 1/2 per 5
Spanish Dollars .. Rs. 22 at 22 1/2 per 100
German Crowns .. Rs. 21 1/2 at 21 1/2 per 100
Sycee Silver .. Rs. 10 1/2 at 10 1/2 per 100 lbs.
Gold Leaf (range of quality) .. Rs. 10 1/2 at 10 1/2 per 100 lbs.
Gold Loaves, according to touch .. Rs. 15 11 as. per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London .. Rs. 10 at 11 1/2 per ton.
To Liverpool .. Rs. 10 at 11 1/2 per ton.
To Calcutta .. Rs. 10 at 11 1/2 per ton.
To China .. Rs. 10 at 11 1/2 per ton.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not
exceeding Rs. 50,000 and until further notice at the follow-
ing rates per annum, viz.

On deposits payable on demand .. 2 per cent. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 1 month's notice .. 3 per cent.
On 3 .. 4 per cent.
N. B.—Notices may be given at the time of depositing or at
any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months .. 7 per cent.
N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per
annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CARRIERS.

On Government Securities .. 6 per cent.
On other Securities .. 9 .. do.

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount
of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight .. 2s. 6 1/2 p. Rupee.
Do .. 3 .. do .. 2s. 6 1/2 p. " "
Do .. 2 .. do .. 2s. 6 1/2 p. " "
Do .. 30 days' sight .. 2s. 6 1/2 p. " "
Do .. 1 .. do .. 1s. 11 1/2 p. " "

N. B.—A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills
granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other
Securities .. 1 per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-
resident in India, will be remitted to them in Bills on
London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Sil-
lings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in
Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank
may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand .. 2 per cent. per annum.
On .. payable in one sum at ..
1 month's notice .. 3 .. do
On .. payable in one sum at ..
3 months' notice .. 4 .. do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills .. 3 per cent. per annum.
On Private Bills .. 7 .. do
On Private Bills secured by ..
Government paper .. 5 .. do
On Private Bills secured by ..
Goods &c. .. 7 .. do

Rebate on uncollected Bills allowed at Government Bill rate
only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight .. 2s. 6 1/2 p. Rupee.
do at 3 .. do .. 1s. 11 1/2 p. do
do at 2 .. do .. 1s. 11 1/2 p. do
do at 1 .. do .. 1s. 11 1/2 p. do
do at 1 day's .. do .. 1s. 11 1/2 p. do

On Ireland at 1 .. do .. 1s. 11 1/2 p. do
On Scotland at 1 .. do .. 1s. 11 1/2 p. do
Circular Notes payable throughout Eu-
rope .. 1s. 11 1/2 p. do

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at six months' sight
or sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at one
day's sight. No drafts are issued for less than 25, but small
sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the
Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe by its own Drafts,
at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Com-
mission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Remittances pay-
able to "The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order," and to
state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the
person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the sight
at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.
Charged on the purchase or sale of Government
and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay,..... ½ per cent.
JOHN RIAOH, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY. DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.
On Government Bills,..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do.
INTEREST.
On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes,..... 4 per cent.
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c.,..... 6 do.
The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government
Notes 5 per cent; on 4 per cent Govt. Notes 5½ per
cent and on goods, three fourths the approved value.
Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period
prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the dis-
count for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may
have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the
late charge.

The "Bombay Guardian"

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable in advance.)
Per Annum,.....Rs. 15 Per Quarter,.....Rs. 4
Per Half Year,....." 8 Per Month,....." 1½
Single Copies, 8 annas.

ADVERTISING CHARGES.

Under 10 lines,.....Rs. 3 Above 10 lines, per line As. 4
Repetitions,....." 1½ Repetitions, do,....." 2
Discount allowed to the Trade,——Contracts made
for long periods.

Advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher.
THE GUARDIAN is printed every Thursday after-
noon, the daily Edition being despatched by that day's post.
—The General and other orders which appear in the Govern-
ment Gazette of Thursday morning are thus supplied to
Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other
local Journals, the Government Gazette excepted.

BENGAL.

THE JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CALCUTTA BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting of the
Calcutta Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible
Society was held at the Town Hall on Monday
evening the 7th of March. It was also the Jubilee
of the Parent Society.

The Bishop of Calcutta presided. The meeting
commenced with prayer.

An abstract of the report was read by M. Wylie,
Esquire from which we gather that—

"The Committee report the completion of a por-
tion of a new Bengali translation of the New Testa-
ment under the auspices of the Society, consisting
of the Gospel of John and the Epistle to the Galatians,
of the former 1000 and the latter 500
copies have been ordered to be struck off. When
ready they are to be circulated to the Missionary body
and the public at large with the new edition of the
Testament from Mr. Wenger's revision of Dr.
Yates's version for opinion, as to their suitability for
the people. For the instruction of a portion of the
Muslim population of Bengal who speak a dialect
compounded of the Bengali and Persian, an edition
of the Gospel in what is called *Musliman-Bengali*,
has been prepared, and 2000 copies of the Gospel of
Luke ordered to be printed. The Rev. W. Start is
reported as having forwarded a MS. translation in
Nepali of the Acts, and a revised translation of
Luke's Gospel. Orders had been given to print 1,500
copies of the former and 1000 of the latter—both in
the Nagri character. A translation in the Khassia
language of the four Gospels and the Acts by the
Rev. W. Lewis of Cherrapoonji has been sent to
press and 1000 impressions of both the works directed
to be struck off in the Roman character. From Mr.
Wenger's revision of Dr. Yates's version 10,000
copies of Genesis with the first 20 chapters of Exodus
are also ordered by the Committee—which closes the
list of works ordered during the past year.

"The Committee conclude this portion of their
report by expressing their earnest desire to publish
an edition of the whole Bengali Bible in one volume
with marginal references and another of the Bengali
New Testament in a pocket form.

"The Society's Depository contains translations
and editions of the Scriptures, whole or in parts in
the following languages and dialects: English, Ar-
menian, Hebrew, Ancient Greek, Syriac, Arabic,
Persian, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Uriya, Malay,
Assamese, Nepalese, Javanese, Chinese, Run-Kun,
Khassia, Welsh, Gaelic, Irish, German, Dutch,
Danish, Swedish, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese,
Cannarese, Tamil, Modern Greek, Sanscrit, Telugu.

"The circulation of the Scriptures through the
Society's agents, during the past year, show a cheer-
ing increase over that of any other preceding year.
The largest amount of issues of Scriptures in any
previous year was reached in 1843 when it was
51,560. In 1844 it was 51,560. But in those years
the sphere of the Society's operations was the whole
of Northern India; and accordingly, no less than

18,834 copies of Urdu Scriptures were issued in the
former, and 16,015 the latter year, besides several
thousand of Nagri and Persian Scriptures. In 1851-
52 the number issued to Benal only was 55,819,
being an increase on the issues of the previous year
of 13,329 copies, and making an average since the
establishment of the Society of 730,473 copies.

"It seems that the Committee in 1848 having had
reason to believe that the circulation of Scriptures
was not so extensive as it might be, were let to the
conclusion that the first object to be attained to bring
about a happier state of things was an extensive
system of Missionary journeys. Through this channel
they hoped to send the Scriptures to the remotest
parts of the country, and with this view they passed
a resolution to make grants to such Missionaries as
chose to apply to them for the purpose of effecting the
Society's objects. The first Missionaries to whom
grants were made were the late Rev. Micajah Hill
and the Rev. L. Kalberer. To this system the
Committee attribute the large increase in their cir-
culation already alluded to. Subsequently a Sub-
Committee was appointed to consider the districts in
which it was desirable that journeys should be
undertaken in the cold season, and the following nine
journeys were indicated.

"A journey from Kishnagar through the Pabna
district. From Kishnagar through Jessore and
Jessore into Farredpore. Through Bancoorah and
homeward through the least known parts of Burdwan.

"From Rampore Baulah through Rajshye,
Bograh, and Rampore, or direct into Rungpore, and
homeward through Begrah and Rajshye. From
Moorshedabad through Beerbhoom. Through the
western parts of Hughly and Midnapore. From
Rampore Baulah through Malda, Dinagpore, and
Purneah. From Dacca through Mymensing. From
Sylhet into Tipperah and Independent Tipperah.

"It was resolved to offer the first three of those to
the Church Missionary Society, the next three to the
London Missionary Society, the seventh to the Free
Church Mission, the eighth to the Rev. R. Bion of
Dacca, and the last to the Rev. W. Pryse of Sylhet;
and the result was, that some of the Kishnagar bre-
thren went out in the direction mentioned in the two
first routes, the Rev. A. F. Lacroix and Mr. S. J.
Hill in the fourth, the Rev. J. Braibury and the
Rev. W. H. Hill in the fifth, the Catechist Behari
Lall Sing with Shihelunder Banerjee in the seventh,
and Messrs. Bion and Pryse, respectively, undertook
the two last journeys. The sixth was undertaken by
the Rev. T. Morgan of Howrah, of the Baptist Mis-
sion; and your Committee are thankful to know,
that these are by no means the only journeys that
have been undertaken during this cold season. The
Rev. T. Sandys and the Rev. C. Davies have pro-
ceeded to Bancoorah; Mr. P. Ansonge northward in
Kishnagar, and to Rampore Baulah; and the Rev.
S. Hasell, the Rev. F. Schurr and the Rev. Yate in
other directions in that district. The demand for
Bengali Scriptures was thus again augmented, so
that in the year just closed, it amounted to 24,191
copies, of which 993 were for the Calcutta Associa-
tion, leaving 23,288 for circulation in the country
districts. This distribution was of course irrespective
of the number issued by the Calcutta Baptist
Missionaries, from their own stores, to their various
stations and Missionaries.

"The Report then winds up with a retrospect of
the various stages of the Society's growth and opera-
tions since the 1st January 1811, when the Rev.
Henry Martyn adventured in a sermon preached in
Calcutta, the British and Foreign Bible Society "on
the ground of the claims which the professing
Christians of India had the possession of the word of
God. He described the Portuguese Christians, the
converts of Swartz and the other Missionary in the
South, the Roman Catholics, the Syrian Christians,
and the Cingalese in Ceylon, and he urged his hearers
to imitate the front of the Bible in Great Britain,
and to establish without delay, an Auxiliary Society
for India. The result of that appeal is well known.
Henry Martyn himself departed in his lonely journey
to Persia, but David Brown became the founder of a
Society in Calcutta."

The following is from the Rev. E. Storrow's
address—"Your venerable form, my Lord, reminds
me how few survived of that company which in 1804
formed this Society. One by one they have passed
into the heavens; and if any survive they must
feel that 'the day of their deliverance' from the
weakness of mortality draweth nigh. Do we
grieve then when we say 'the fathers, where are
they?' Oh no! We rather thank that Saviour
who gave them grace to labour so zealously for Him
on earth, and has provided for them a rest in which
they can rejoice for ever in heaven. It is to us a
matter for devout congratulation and thanksgiving
that although the founders of the Society have de-
parted, the Society itself still lives. That ancient
Book which this Society only exists to diffuse, seems
to impart something of its own vitality and
instructibility to all things kindred to itself. It
has lived on through many a jubilee. Stanger and

triumphant has been its history since Moses about
3,300 years ago wrote its first book, or even since the
end of the first century of our era when John
wrote the last. No book has been so much attack-
ed, yet no book has so triumphantly withstood at-
tack. No book has been so tested yet the only
result has been the manifestation of its intrinsic
worth and divinity. And that which makes its
existence after so many centuries most striking is,
that it has ever been identified with the great
conflict of good and evil which our world has so
long witnessed. Around it, as around the person
of some much-beloved mighty monarch on the
battle field, have been gathered the good to defend
and rejoice in it, and the bad to seek its destruc-
tion; and yet through the numerous vicissitudes of
ancient Jewish history; through the bitter perse-
cutions of Roman emperors and peoples, through
the Gnosticism, new Platonism, and Arianism of
the primitive ages of the church; through the dark
centuries of Popish superstition and power; through
the searching fire of modern infidelity and
sceptical criticism it has lived, yes and still
lives—no more effected by them all than are the
stars whose brightness is undimmed and whose
orbit is unchanged by the clouds of our earth which
for a moment may hide their brightness and beauty
from us, but which diminish not their native bright-
ness and beauty even for a moment.

From the address of the Rev. C. Davies we extract
as follows:—"But before I conclude I desire to
draw your attention for a few moments to a circum-
stance to which I have already alluded, viz. the
opposition of the Police of Calcutta to the preaching
of the Gospel in the most retired paths of the city.
[The chairman here said that this subject was not
one for a Bible Meeting and begged the speaker not
to enter into it.] "I submit entirely to his lordship's
decision—but if I may not refer to the opposition to
the Gospel in this country, I would direct your at-
tention to the bitter persecution which attends it in
Europe at the present time. I think it is a remark-
able coincidence which ought not to be overlooked,
that the opening of the Bible Society's Jubilee should
be the period when the attention of Europe and the
world is drawn to the violent persecution on the part
of Papal Italy against its own subjects for no other
crime than that of reading the Bible. In all proba-
bility by this time Francisco Madiat has sealed his
faith with his blood, and his wife remains but a slower
victim to the same ruthless tyranny. These poor
confessors or martyrs deserve the warmest sympathy
of all who love the word of God, and I think on the
present occasion our gratitude to God for his rich
blessings bestowed on the society for the last 49 years
should be mingled with fervent prayers, for a mode-
ration of it might be of the sufferings of those who
are punished for availing themselves of the privilege
which it is the object of the Bible Society to confer
upon the whole world, and I therefore sit down com-
mending to your earnest intercessions at the throne
of grace the cause of Francisco and Rosa Madiat."

The Rev. Lal Behari De of the Free Church
said:—"The resolution alludes in particular to the
translation of the word of God. This department of
the Society's labours received the signal blessing of
Almighty. The very first year of the Society's
existence, was signalized by the printing of the
Gospel of John in the language of the Molawks, a
tribe of North American Indians; its second year
by assisting the Serampore Missionaries in their noble
endeavours to translate the holy Scriptures into the
Oriental languages; and its third year, by the print-
ing of the Scriptures in the languages of the Calmuck,
Tartars, and other nations. So vigorously was this
work carried on, that at the end of ten years, the
Society had printed, or aided in printing the Scrip-
tures in part or in whole, in sixty-three different
languages or dialects, and in five years more, the
number was more than doubled. I do not mean to
trace the results of the labours of the Society decade
after decade; I have given only one specimen of its
extensive labours. Year after year, did the Society
perform its labour of love, and distribute God's holy
word among the nations. And now that the Society
has reached its fiftieth year, we find that it has issued
upwards of twenty-five millions and a half of the
Scriptures in upwards of one hundred and forty
different languages and dialects.—*Calcutta Christian
Advocate* March 12.

THE CRAIG TELESCOPE.

THE daily papers state that Mr. Craig's
Telescope on Wandsworth-common has already
been ascertained to be far superior in powers
as a measuring instrument, or for penetrating
space, to any other instrument in existence. It
separates minute points of light so minutely that its
qualifications as a discovering telescope must be
extremely valuable. It resolves the milky way not
simply into beautiful and brilliant stardust, to use the
language of astronomers, but subdivides this "dust"
into regular constellations, showing counter-parts of
Orion, the Great Bear, and the other brilliant

galaxies of our system, adorned, in addition, with the most varied and gorgeous colours. The lenses are so perfectly achromatic that Saturn appears of a milk-like whiteness; and as regards this planet a good deal of scientific interest has been recently attached to it in consequence of the distinguished American astronomer, Bond, of the Cambridge Observatory, Massachusetts, having stated his belief that he saw a third ring or belt. Professor Challis brought the Northumberland telescope at Cambridge to bear upon it, but failed in discovering it. Lord Rosse's telescope was also tried upon it, but in vain, and it became a matter of great interest to the astronomical world to ascertain whether there was a third ring or not. This question has been solved by the Craig telescope the third of a clear brilliant grey colour having been distinctly seen. It is also said that the rings are not real rings, but arches of the most perfect geometrical formation; not of equal thickness, or chamfered, but rather moulded off with angular, or terraced-like mouldings; which make the outer ring to appear to consist of several concentric rings. In the Craig telescope the moon is a magnificent object, and perfectly colourless, enabling the beholder to trace the outlines of the mountain ranges with vivid distinctness. It is positively asserted that on a favourable evening, if there was a building or object of the size of Westminster Abbey in the moon, the whole of its parts and proportions would be distinctly revealed. As an illustration of its powers it is stated that soon after it was erected, it was directed to a minute speck of light in one of the constellations, which is not to be seen at all times by the most excellent instruments, though guided by first-rate observers, and in profound darkness. The Craig telescope at once discovered that this test object was not a minute speck of light, but a brilliant double star. As soon as it is finally adjusted, Mr. Craig proposes to direct the instrument to the planet Venus, to examine it minutely, in the hope that he may be able to settle the question whether she has a satellite or not. We observe that Mr. Craig is about to communicate some of the results of his observations in a Lecture at Freemasons' Hall.—*Record, Jan. 20.*

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY evening the usual service and lecture at TRINITY CHAPEL at half past 6 o'clock.

On THURSDAY evening, at the AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, at 7 o'clock.

On the FIRST MONDAY of every month, the UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS is held in the FREE CHURCH at 7 o'clock in the evening; the CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S Missionary Prayer Meeting at the BOYS' SCHOOL-ROOM attached to TRINITY CHAPEL, at 6 o'clock p. m.; and the FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S Missionary Prayer Meeting at 7 o'clock a. m.

THE H. C. Steamer *Queen*, Commander Young, with the Overland Mails of the 24th ult., arrived 26th March 3 A. M. She left Aden at 10 P. M. on the 14th March, and brought the following Passengers:—

Mrs. Stileman; Mrs. Young; Miss Day and one European female servant; Lieutenants Graham and Anderson, 78th Highlanders, Lieutenants Hannan and Pogson, 8th Foot; Major Stewart 14th N. I.; Major Greathead, Lieutenant Stileman, 15th N. I.; Messrs. Scovell, Stack, Pasley Senior, Pasley Junior, Forteach, Stevenson, Woodward, Conway Smith, and Whish; signor Carvalho; signor Lima, one European male servant and one ayah.

Government Passengers.—Capt. Jones, Lieut. Cunningham, ensign Hill, 6 Native Commissioned Officers, 227 rank and file, 9 public and 22 private followers, 3d Madras N. I.; one storekeeper, three miners and three private followers of the Engineer's Department.

MAILS.—20 Iron and 37 Wooden Boxes.

Packages.—123 P & O Company's Packages, and 43 Boxes specie.

VESSELS AT ADEN.

The H. C. Sloop *Elphinstone*, Schooner *Mahi*, Barque *Suez*, Ship *Margaret*, French Steam Sloop *Caiman*.

The French 40 Gun frigate *Leon d'Acre* arrived at Aden on the 10th March, and left the following day for Mocha. The *Caiman* was to follow her after the arrival of the Mail.

The *Hindustan*, with the Overland Mail, arrived at Aden on the 14th March at 9 45 P. M.

The news brought by this occasion are not considered particularly important. The Parliament had commenced its action, but nothing very important had been done. The

movement party were not a little put out by the clear and unequivocal declaration of Lord John Russel, that Parliamentary reform had been postponed for this, to be taken up next session. The theory of the constitution then is to remain as it is, and the Parliament is to content itself for one year at least with practical measures. The completing of the national defences, so that England shall owe her security not to the forbearance of France, but to her own power under Providence to repel invasion, should it ever be attempted, is one of the first of those measures. There is next a system of national education, and the continuation of law reform; then the reform of the customs, and the system of collecting shipping dues. Transportation to Australia is to be wholly abolished, and the clergy reserves in Canada are to be given over to the party there, who wish to secularize them, and to try the system of supporting the Protestant clergy by voluntary contributions alone, while all the Romish endowments remain untouched. Last but not least there is the farming out of India for other twenty years to the East India Company. Our legislators then have work enough before them, and it is only to be hoped that they will address themselves to it, and do it well.

In reference to the last measure specified we fear it engages too little of the attention of the people of Hindoostan themselves, to allow us to hope that anything material will be done for their advantage. The ministry are taking to themselves the credit of a desire to reform, if the natives would agree in pressing upon them any particular measures. In all important measures at home, deputations to London are deemed essential, but we fear the day is still distant when a joint assemblage from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay will appear on the floor of the house of commons; when the descendants of Timour and Tippoo, the Zamindars of Bengal, Seik Panches, the Sardars of the Deccan and the Southern polygars, making common cause with one another, and with the wealthy Dubashes, Banyans, and Parsees, and lastly with the poor ryot, will appear in St. Stephens by deputation, and command the attention that the cause of a great country demands; when English education shall have given to these distant and discordant branches of the Indian family, one tongue, and English literature one heart.

Italy has put forth anew one of her periodical convulsive throes, and there has been an insurrection in Milan. It is considered unsafe for common men to prophecy, yet there are certain great principles, which rule the world, and which can never be contradicted. One of these is that of a nation, where refinement of manners has degenerated into licentiousness cannot be free. The Greeks and Romans lost their liberty, when luxury took the place of the virtues of civilization. Greece has never regained her freedom, but has passed from tyranny to tyranny. Italy after a second period of glory has sunk again under the vices of over-refinement, and must be contented to endure a while the winter of oppression to kill the noxious plants, before she can hope for the spring-tide of liberty. The English nation are as obstinate in a good cause as the Duke of Tuscany is in a bad one, and Lord John Russel has again addressed a letter to our representative in Florence, urging upon the Duke through him, the liberation of the Medici. Cardinal Wiseman has been endeavouring to persuade the Catholics at Leeds, that science and Romanism go always hand in hand, a conclusion to which the English press demurs. One paper on this subject from the *Times* will appear among our Extracts.

The French Emperor has after an act of clemency in which he liberated many of his political prisoners, to inspire due terror of his name, seized all the correspondents of foreign newspapers, most probably from suspicion of their being favourable to revolutionary measures abroad, and giving what he esteems, false views of the state of feeling in France.

THE HOOLY AND THE AUTHORITIES.—The firmness of the authorities in keeping the public streets clear of the Hooly nuisance, has met with the success, as far as we have noticed, that it deserved; and the Hooly fires have been banished to the lanes and yards to diffuse there their smoky glare. It is a singular fact that the genius, that presides over the Hooly is regarded even by the worshippers themselves, as an impure demon. We must own that at one time we could not force ourselves to believe human nature capable of the degradation of worshipping knowingly a devil. We imagined that when beings of a diabolical character were made objects of veneration, it was owing to some fancied good quality that they possessed, and that the mind of the worshipper rested on something beneficent or noble. But that to please a confessedly infamous female demon, a Holy Brahman should so degrade himself as to compose, or recite verses filled with all manner of blasphemy and obscenity, was what we conceived wholly beyond the range of possibility, and we rather incline to think that few Europeans yet will easily credit the assertion, that this is actually what is done in the Hooly. No wonder that the generality of Brahmans despise those of their brethren, who minister to the lower classes, when such are the services required of them. It is the feeling that exists in the minds of all the more respectable Hindoos, that such a worship cannot be right, that makes Government interference successful. It was not till Christianity had undermined the fabric of Greek and Roman idolatry that it could be put down by one or two imperial edicts. Edict after edict was hurled against Christianity, but they only made martyrs to the truth, they could not overcome the truth itself. Government interference becomes necessary to remove the dead carcass, when the spirit is gone; it can do nothing against a system that has life, it only gives it the glory of confessors by attempting to suppress it. Political wisdom then is mainly displayed in removing as nuisances the customs that a Society in general has renounced, and which are only upheld by a few bigots. It is a false liberality that allows a whole community to suffer from the observance of rites mis-called religious, which no body cares for, except a contemptible minority. The Missionary is the pioneer, who undermines one after another the strong holds of idolatry, the Government has but to open its battery, and down they fall and disappear unlamented. Extreme opinions on this, as well as on most subjects are to be eschewed. It is as bad in a Government, under the plea of religious toleration, to allow a whole community to be shocked for the sake of a few fools, as to take the place of the Evangelist, and attempt to make the police officers do the work of the minister of the gospel.

For Government to interfere and take the initiative in changing the religion of India might answer, were a change from one system of idolatry to another all that was contemplated, but how could it avail anything in favour of Protestant Christianity? Unless the mind be enlightened the religion of Jesus can find no entrance, and to be compelled to abandon one form of superstition while no better religion is known, would not certainly be the

means of drawing out the affections to the new system.

The following then would seem to be the rules of religious toleration.

1st. That no man should be molested as a citizen for his private opinions on religion, whatever they be, or for the religious rites he practices at home.

2nd. That oral discussions, and controversy through the press, should be unrestricted, unless where the character of individuals is libelled.

3rd. That processions in the streets, noises that affect one's neighbours, or rites deemed immoral by some, should be regulated by Government, with reference to the feelings of the majority of the community.

It is only in reference to the last head that any difference of sentiment can prevail among our readers. Yet by the abolition of infanticide and suttee the British government has admitted the principle, and the only difficulty lies in its farther application.

ITEMS OF RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—

We find in the religious papers and periodicals that have reached us by last Mail, a good many matters of interest.

1. One of the most important of these is the discussion in Parliament on the case of the persecuted Madiai. On the 17th February, the Hon. A. Kinnaid, in a clear and comprehensive address, brought under the consideration of the House of Commons the civil imprisonment to which two persons of unimpeachable character had been sentenced, in the Tuscan dominions, for the crime of being Protestants. The debate was especially important as calling forth the sentiments of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston on this atrocious business. The only speaker who said anything worthy of notice, in defence of the Grand Duke, was Mr. Lucas, a pervert to Popery, and one of the loudest of the "Pope's brass band." Even he, however, regretted that the Madiai should have been condemned to death. His speech consisted chiefly of taunts that England had not interfered in cases when Roman Catholics had been oppressed for conscience sake. Lord John Russell and Viscount Palmerston lay down the principle, that England may and ought to interfere especially on behalf of persecuted Protestants; but they are prepared to remonstrate with any state which is guilty of persecution for conscience sake. Leopold of Tuscany will feel the power of the just and noble sentiments of the two illustrious statesmen. Lord John has signalled his brief tenure of office as Foreign Minister by a letter to our ambassador at Florence on the subject of the Madiai, which posterity will hold classical. So calm, luminous, and convincing a document on a subject so sacredly important, emanating from the pen of a politician, we have not for a long time seen. Nor let us omit to notice that sentiments of a like character have been expressed in the most influential quarters in America. In New York, one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever witnessed was recently held in connexion with the case of the Madiai, and the great principle of toleration was vindicated with an earnestness and a power worthy of the holy cause. Moreover, the President, and the Secretary of State (the accomplished Everett, who has succeeded Webster) have pledged themselves to interfere. Everett has written a letter—unofficial, but perhaps not the less influential—to the Grand Duke of Tuscany on the subject. If the Tuscan ruler, or his advisers, had the slightest glimmering of common sense, they would see that their detestable proceedings are wonderfully advancing the cause of religious liberty and Protestantism over the whole civilised world. That far-seeing Cardinals and astute Jesuits

should allow the Madiai to remain a day longer in prison, is to us inexplicable; but the tactics of Rome, on several late occasions, would seem to indicate that she is getting into her dotage. Achilli's case, in which the feculent abominations of her confessional and priestly systems were exposed to the disgusted sense of the whole world—and by priestly hands too; the world-renowned Popish aggression on English Protestantism; and the life-and-death alliance with Absolutism on the Continent, are all inexplicable except on the old principle:

"Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

Christendom has long acknowledged a "law of nations" which regulates the mutual intercourse of different countries; but Christendom is rapidly becoming one great nation, of which kingdoms are but provinces. Grand principles will soon, by common agreement, prevail over the whole extent; and among the most cherished of these will be the recognition of the rights of conscience. Public opinion will restrain Grand Dukes who would violate the principles in which the happiness of the great Christian commonwealth is based; and Tuscany, like a refractory parish, would be coerced—*pro bono publico*.

2. Another deeply interesting matter is connected with the island of Madagascar. We have more than once referred to Madagascar and the fearful persecutions to which the Native Christians were there subjected by the idolatrous and fiercely intolerant Queen. The spirit of Christendom has been deeply stirred by the recital of the barbarities of the Heathen and the more than heroic constancy of the Christians of that island: and from thousands of hearts has the fervent supplication long ascended, "Let the sighing of the prisoner come before Thee; according to the greatness of Thy power preserve Thou those that are appointed to die." The prayer has been answered—the sword of persecution is now sheathed in Madagascar. The present ruler of the island is the son of the late Queen, himself a Christian; and the prime minister is at least friendly to Christianity. In spite of a long and merciless persecution of seventeen years, there are at least *five thousand* who have continued to worship their God and Saviour on the mountains and in the caves of Madagascar; and five hundred more are in the Mauritius, anxious to return to their native land. As we enter on a new and brighter era, let us carefully note the character of the recent past, lest they who deem the Gospel to have lost its power over human hearts, should ere long be found maintaining that Christianity in Madagascar is upheld only by the authority of the ruler. During the late persecution many hundreds were degraded and impoverished; hundreds more were sold as slaves; and between forty and fifty suffered death for their faith in Christ, in various forms of aggravated horror. Some died by the sword or spear; others were precipitated from rocks and dashed to pieces; and four were burnt alive in the capital of Madagascar. And yet—

"Ignes est ollis vigor, et cœlestis origo,"—

the word of God has flourished during the reign of terror; and tens of martyrs have been followed by hundreds, eager to tread in the martyrs' footsteps, and ready to die the martyrs' death. The London Missionary Society, which was honored first to plant the standard of the Cross in Madagascar, in 1819, has opened a subscription to enable them to send out at least four European missionaries; and the appeal seems to meet with a hearty response. Madagascar has a population of four millions. The missionaries will endeavour to avail themselves to the utmost of native agency, that the Gospel may speedily be published over the whole island.

3. We regret to see it intimated that nearly all the Protestant Missionaries of the London Missionary Society have found it necessary to remove from Tahiti, in consequence of the arbitrary proceedings of the French Protectorate. They had been forbidden to preach to the natives unless on terms with which their consciences could not comply. A "National Church" (so-called) has been formed, the supreme authority over which seems to be vested in the French Government and the Native chiefs; thus secularizing the Church, and rendering discipline impossible. No Native teachers are allowed to preach, except those who are approved by the civil authorities. Liberty of worship is denied.

4. The Baptist Missionary Society has recently sent a deputation to visit their stations in India; and the report of the deputation has been so encouraging that the Society intends to send out twenty additional Missionaries in the course of the next three years. This is cheering news. The Baptist Missionary Society is the oldest of our English Societies connected with India; may the example of the mother-society be widely followed by the daughters. There are men that express their wonder that India is not already christianized. Were the Missionary force increased a thousand fold, we might look, with God's blessing, for a national movement ere long; but unless the age of miracles were to return, what ground have we to expect that, with a proportion of religious teachers under which England would relapse into Paganism, India should on the contrary exchange Paganism for Christianity?

5. We have frequently had occasion to refer to the rapid extension of Protestantism in Ireland. We see it stated, on the authority of the *Dublin Evening Herald*, that, during the last year, no fewer than *forty thousand* Irish Romanists have abjured Popery, and joined the Protestant Church; and, like the great tide of emigration, the stream from Rome seems ever deepening and widening.

6. In Italy, in spite of the fearful persecutions to which converts to the Protestant faith are everywhere, except in Sardinia, subjected, the pure doctrines of the Word of God seem to be extending themselves. Thirty individuals have been imprisoned in Tuscany on religious accusations. The guillotine has been re-erected, the executioner salaried, and every hour it is expected that the blood of martyrs will flow. The Grand Duke seems infatuated. Meantime, in Sardinia Protestants enjoy tranquillity; and, to their honour be it said, that many influential Romanists in that kingdom contend for freedom of conscience as one of the inalienable rights of man. The Waldensian Church advances. A large place of worship is being erected in Turin, in one of the most public places; and, by command of the Government, it is made a splendid and imposing edifice. The liberty of the Press is fully enjoyed, and the *Buona Novella* (Good News)—a weekly journal edited by a Waldensian pastor—is extensively read. More important still is the fact that in Turin an Evangelical Church has been recently organized, of about five hundred Italians, all converts from the Church of Rome. The Waldenses are labouring to introduce the Italian language into their public services, which for various reasons had been replaced by French. They feel themselves, however, to be an Italian people, and desire to declare the wonderful works of God to their countrymen in the language of Italy.

Our brief recital has brought out strongly contrasted facts. Here, clear sunshine; there, profoundest gloom. But the light and the darkness ought to lead us alike to God.

SELECTIONS.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO SIR HENRY BULWER.

Foreign Office, January 18, 1853.

SIR,—According to the latest accounts received from you, the Grand Duke of Tuscany still hesitates on the subject of the Madiai.

But this is a matter on which hesitation implies capital punishment. It is the same thing in effect to condemn a man to die by fire, like Savonarola, or to put him to death by the slow torture of an unhealthy prison.

It seems to be imagined, indeed, by some Governments on the continent, that if they avoid the spectacle of an execution on the scaffold, they will escape the odium to themselves, and the sympathy for their victims, which attends upon the punishment of death for offences of a political or religious character.

But this is an error. It is now well understood that the wasting of the body, the sinking of the spirits, the weakening of the mind, are but additions to the capital punishment which long and close confinement too often involves.

If, therefore, as has been lately reported, one of the Madiai were to die in prison, the Grand Duke must expect that, throughout Europe, he will be considered as having put a human being to death for being a Protestant.

It will be said, no doubt, that the offence of Francesco Madiai was not that of being a Protestant but that of endeavouring to seduce others from the Roman Catholic faith; that the Tuscan Government had the most merciful intentions, and meant to have shortened the period of imprisonment allotted by law to his offence; that such offences cannot be permitted to pass unpunished.

All this, however, will avail very little. Throughout the civilized world this example of religious persecution will excite abhorrence. Nor will it be the least of the reproaches addressed to the Government of the Grand Duke that the name of Leopold of Tuscany has been thus desecrated, and the example of a benevolent sovereign thus departed from. The peaceful, mild, and ingenious character of the Tuscan people makes this severity the less necessary and the more odious.

As this is a matter affecting a Tuscan subject, it may be said that her Majesty's Government have no right to interfere. If this means that interference by force of arms would not be justifiable, I confess at once that nothing but the most extreme case would justify such interference.

But if it be meant that her Majesty has not the right to point out to a friendly sovereign the arguments which have prevailed in the most civilized nations against the use of the civil sword to punish religious opinions, I entirely deny the truth of such an allegation.

You are, therefore, instructed to speak in the most serious tone to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and to lay before him all the considerations stated in this despatch. You will do it in the most friendly tone, and take care to assure the Government to which you are accredited that none are more sincere in their wishes for the independence and happiness of Tuscany than the Queen of Great Britain.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN PRINCE IN INDIA.

It appears that the rumours which have been so frequently circulated, believed, and denied, of the young Maharajah Dhuleep Singh having expressed a desire to become a Christian, were correct. He was formally admitted into the Christian Church by baptism on the 8th instant by the Rev. W. J. Jay, Chaplain of Putteghur, after a careful examination into his knowledge of the truths in which he professed his belief. The ceremony, which took place in the Maharajah's own house at that station, was attended by all the Civil and Military authorities, the American Missionaries, and a number of the Maharajah's own attendants, the latter of whom are said to have appeared deeply impressed with its solemnity. We suspect that their emotion, in part at least, might be traced to other causes, but this time we hear nothing of the stories formerly circulated of all his retinue taking leave, horrified at their master's apostasy.

It will of course be observed, particularly in England, that it would have been more advisable to postpone this irrevocable renunciation of Hindooism until matured age should give the young Maharajah the knowledge and experience necessary to enable him to make a permanent decision. But according to Major Smyth's "Reigning Family of Lahore," Dhuleep Singh was born in 1837, and he is therefore already sixteen. A lad of this age in India is a man, with as great a capacity for estimating the merits of different creeds as he is ever likely to possess. From the time that he was placed under

the charge of Dr. Login, his education has been most carefully provided for, and the boy who, when rescued from Lahore, could not even read, is now almost English, in language, ideas and feelings. His conduct with reference to the ceremonial salutes, and his visit to the Governor General, are sufficient proofs that his judgment is not beneath his acquirements, and that he has been fairly rescued from those influences which warp the minds of the *Porphyrogeniti* of the East. Sixteen is the age at which even the law courts acknowledge the right of a native youth to choose for himself, and this last act of the Maharajah has been taken entirely of his own free will. He has been neither coerced nor frightened into Christianity. Indeed, the Government had every motive for retarding him in his old creed. An Asiatic Christian prince with 40,000*l.* a year might excite an interest in England, which it has hitherto been the policy of the Home Authorities to avoid, but they doubtless felt that it was not for them to interpose obstacles in his way. He was simply left to his own discretion, and that he has chosen rightly, will, we think, be allowed even by those who are not given to the "Missionary fanaticism." His conversion will at least save the palace of Putteghur from becoming like that of Delhi, a place, whither all evil naturally seeks shelter, and a Native Christian noble, with his vast wealth, may accomplish far more good than a hundred ordinary converts.

With the exception of "Prester John," in whom, despite Marco Polo, our faith is exceedingly limited, and a Roman Catholic Zioogoon of Japan, Dhuleep Singh is the first of his rank in Asia, who has become a Christian. The example may perhaps give confidence to many who remain in Hindooism, rather from a vague dread of the consequences of abandoning it, than from any belief in its tenets, and we may see Christianity reverse its ordinary course, and descend from the highest to the lowest ranks. We have little hope of such a result, but it requires no religious belief to prove that it would be of the highest advantage to themselves and the people. The mere fact that there would then exist oaths by which they could be bound, and principles which they would scruple to violate, would bind their subjects to them in a chain stronger than any which the ablest of their number have yet been able to forge.—*Friend of India*, March 17.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE CANADA CLERGY-RESERVES QUESTION EXPLAINED.

(From the Times.)

A QUESTION which would very probably have overthrown the Derby Government had they escaped the dangers of their budget, and which has caused an unremitting dissension in Canada for upwards of half a century, is now ripe for decision. We will endeavour to give such an outline of the Canada Clergy-Reserves case as may enable our readers to appreciate the true bearings of this long-disputed and intricate controversy:—

When Canada was ceded to the British government in 1763 the population mainly consisted of Roman Catholics, whose priests were supported by endowments of land and by voluntary payments of tithes by their congregations. In 1791 an act was passed by which Canada was divided into two provinces, each with its own representative Legislature, and it was provided that whenever land was granted an allotment equal to the seventh part of the land so granted should be made for the maintenance of a Protestant clergy. Thus was one-eighth of the ungranted land of Canada set apart for the service of religion, and thus was laid the foundation of those long bickerings and dissensions which it is the object of the bill now introduced into Parliament by the Ministry finally to terminate. This act was carried out in a very liberal spirit towards the clergy, for in Upper Canada one-seventh, and in Lower Canada one-fifth, instead of one-eighth, was reserved, so that it is computed that the colony has lost and the clergy have gained above what was intended above five hundred thousand acres. This reserve has been distributed over the territory in blocks of two hundred acres, mostly in a wild state, detached at regular

intervals, isolating each settler from his neighbour, and greatly retarding the improvement of the colony. Indeed, it is considered that the one-sixth reserved did more to reduce the value of the five-sixths granted than those five-sixths did to increase the value of the one-sixth reserved. These reserves were regarded with very different eyes by the two provinces. In Lower Canada, a French and Roman Catholic province, where the clergy lived upon tithes and the Protestants were few, the inconvenience was little felt. In Upper Canada, a Protestant province, the House of Assembly soon evinced a desire to resume the reserves, in which it was systematically thwarted by the family compact which governed in the Upper House, or Legislative Council. The twelve years preceding the outbreak of 1837 were occupied in endless and bitter altercations between the two branches of the Legislature of Upper Canada, the Governor, and the Home Government on this exciting and interminable subject. At length, in 1840, it was determined to unite the two provinces, and it was earnestly desired that this vexed question should be settled before the assembling of the first Parliament of united Canada. Deeply impressed with this necessity, Lord Sydenham prevailed on all parties in Upper Canada to compromise their differences, and to unite in a measure founded on a principle of equal justice to all denominations. By this act the clergy reserves were to be sold, and the interest of the proceeds was to be applied in the first place to pay the clergy of all denominations, during their lives, the stipends they were then receiving. In the next place, these proceeds were to be divided into two equal parts; one to be given to the churches of England and Scotland, in proportion to their numbers, the other in the same proportion to all other denominations of Christians. Had this salutary measure been allowed to stand, the question would, there is reason to believe, have been settled for ever; but this was not to be. The subtle legal genius of the Bishop of Exeter suggested a doubt of the legality of the measure, and the Judges, on the question being referred to them, decided that this enactment was repugnant to the provisions of the act of 1791, and was therefore void. Thus was a contest which, after raging so many years, had been on the point of termination by the good sense of the contending parties, reopened in all its bitterness. Under these circumstances the Government of Lord Melbourne introduced a measure intended to carry out the intentions of the Canadian Parliament; but the Whig Government was then fast tending to dissolution. Sir R. Inglis and Sir J. Pakington vehemently opposed the measure, and Ministers were driven, most unwillingly, to submit to their terms. Without going into the details of the complicated measure thus framed, it may suffice to say that, if it were fully carried out, two-fifths of the clergy reserves would belong to the Church of England, one-fifth to the Church of Scotland, and two-fifths to other denominations. It was asserted, however, by the Assembly of Canada in 1850, that the Churches of England and Scotland alone have derived any benefit under it; although in Upper Canada, out of a population of 723,000, only 172,000 were members of the Church of England, and 68,000 of the Church of Scotland, and in Lower Canada, out of a population of 678,000, only 43,000 belonged to the for-

mer, and 27,000 to the latter of these churches. This unequal appropriation ranked in the minds of the Canadian Legislature. In 1850 they voted an address to the Crown, praying to be enabled to dispose of the clergy reserves, subject to the payment of all persons having vested interests. To this address Lord Grey returned a favourable answer, promising to bring in the bill required, an announcement which elicited addresses of thanks to the Queen from both Houses of the Canadian Parliament. But Lord Grey ceased to be Colonial Secretary before he could redeem his promise, and Sir John Pakington, his successor, mindful, doubtless, of his victory of 1840, refused to be bound by the promise of Lord Grey, or to redeem the honour of the British Government. That bill, by which Lord Grey promised to enable the Canadian Parliament to deal with the clergy reserves, subject to vested interests, has now been introduced by the present Administration.

We have left ourselves room for but few reflections, but the narrative we have given will show that the measure of 1840 was far less liberal than that of 1794, was passed in defiance of the opinions and wishes of the Canadian people, and was a triumph of that narrow spirit which induces men to gratify their own feelings by a lavish and unjust donation of their neighbours' property. Sir John Pakington seems disposed to lead the attack on this occasion; he will be fortunate indeed if he does not speedily find himself reduced to a defensive attitude, and the Bishop of Exeter, who talks of sacrilege, would act more wisely in regretting the evil he has done than in seeking to prevent its correction.

WHAT PARLIAMENT HAVE BEEN DOING.

(From the *Britannia*.)

A TAME week of a tame Parliament has left the Ministry with even rather less prestige in their favour than they originally enjoyed. The miserable exhibition of word-swallowing, performed by Sir Charles Wood, and the humble professions of Ministers last night, in reply to the powerful exposure of their foreign policy by Mr. Disraeli; the ill feeling created by Mr. Gladstone's first act in the money market; the cool rejection of the petition of the ill-used Hop-growers, without even the semblance of an argument; the betrayal of the endowments of Protestantism in Canada to the advancement of the already rich Romish establishment, and the miserable imitation of Law Reform obtruded by the Chancellor on the House of Lords, have united in weakening materially the position of an already tottering Ministry. Lord Palmerston's position in the present Cabinet is a political riddle, which his nonchalant and independent position on the Treasury Bench only serves to render more difficult of solution. We can understand the feelings of loyalty that might have prompted the noble Viscount, at a mere hint from Her Majesty, to accept, sorely against his will, a place in the Cabinet of Aberdeen, and to submit to the temporary degradation of apparent inferiority to the Noble Earl whose policy he had so often ridiculed and opposed. There is, however, a limit of endurance even to the good-nature of Palmerston. The compulsory continuance of Lord John Russell in the Foreign Office, and the consequent rupture of the family compact by which Lord

Clarendon was to step into his place in the Foreign Office, and Russell retire to the honorary post of Minister of Religion and Education, are pretty significant indications that the noble Viscount has given plain proof of his independence and his power. Lord Palmerston is now free in every way to work out his own policy. He has no need for office to increase his power in the Commons or his popularity in the country, and fortune has freed him from every care that narrow means might once have engendered. He has openly declared that Lord Clarendon shall not have the Foreign Office; he has shown, by his independent action and speech, how little he respects the colleagues he is forced to sit with, and few can doubt but that he requires only the fair opportunity and the reasonable ground for leading on his own account, and uniting under him men for whose ability he has a respect, and with whose straightforwardness he has a fellow-feeling. The Clergy Reserves Secularization Bill was introduced on Tuesday evening by Mr. Frederick Peel, without a division. It is, in all its details, exactly what we might have expected from our present anomalous government; and as it is the first measure they have introduced since their accession to office, we fear that it argues badly for the security of the Church. The Bishop of Exeter, in a speech of considerable ability, explained the nature of those reserves. "Certain French Royalists," he said, "and emigrants from Great Britain, had taken refuge in Canada, and were fostered and encouraged by this country. They were of course too poor to support, out of their own funds, a Protestant establishment, and entirely depended upon the generosity which England extended towards them. George III.—that respected man—that noble-minded man—that illustrious Sovereign, sent a message to Parliament, in which he expressed a hope that in settling the constitution for Canada, they would make a grant of land for the permanent support of the Protestant Church. In reply to that message, Parliament unanimously assured his Majesty that they would give the question their consideration, and the act which followed expressly stated that it was to enable his Majesty to make that provision by means of those very clergy reserves which they were now asked to surrender. He was justified, therefore, in saying that the national faith was pledged on the question." Such being the origin and nature of these reserves, the measure introduced by Mr. Frederick Peel, by virtue of which the Legislature of Canada will be empowered to exercise a control over the provisions which at present regulate the arrangement of the clergy reserves in that province, is little short of confiscation. Local Legislatures have no power to decide upon the question of the maintenance of the Established Church in our colonies. Irrespective of the decisions of domestic assemblies, it is, as the Bishop of Exeter observed in his strictures upon this act of spoliation, the duty of the government of this country to maintain the Established Church in all our possessions. The account given of these reserves by Mr. Frederick Peel would indeed leave an impression upon the mind of the hearer that in Canada the clergy of the establishment were rolling in wealth, whereas the whole provision made for the Protestant Church is only £20,000 a year, and no clergyman is

allowed more than £100 a-year. Well might that staunch churchman, Sir Robert Inglis, and that truly Protestant statesman, Sir John Pakington, protest against the details of a bill which aimed at depriving the clergy of so small a provision, long guaranteed to them by successive Acts of Parliament. The spoliation indeed, which even the Whig government shrunk from attempting in their measure upon these same reserves in 1840, the anomalous Cabinet of 1853, notwithstanding that the member for the University of Oxford is its Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Duke of Newcastle its Colonial Secretary, is now carrying into effect. When professed high churchmen claiming to be, *par excellence*, the champions of our establishment, thus wound her in her tenderest points, what can she expect from her avowed enemies?

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

—The Bombay daily papers do not appear to-day, it being Good Friday.

—The *London Record* says:—"In no country has Christianity in modern times, obtained so complete a triumph over heathen idolatry as in the Sandwich Islands. The principles of the gospel have reached every class of society, and form an element in all the national institutions. The number of common schools in these islands is 335, containing 15,500 pupils. The cost of these schools is 26,000 dollars, and the whole annual expenditure for education amounts to 60,000 dollars, three-fourths of which is paid by the Government. The churches contain upwards of 20,000 members, of whom 1,400 have been admitted during the past year. The Sandwich Islanders contribute liberally to the support of their own religious institutions, and also to foreign Missions. A Mission has been recently commenced in the Micronesian group, 2,000 miles to the westward, towards the equipment of which their liberality exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and is above all praise."

—The following is from the same:—"The Baptist Missionary Society have recently sent a deputation to visit their stations in the East Indies, and as a result of their report, they now propose to appoint twenty additional missionaries in the course of the next three years."

—The *Madras Christian Herald* says:—"Further accounts have reached us of the Revd. Mr. Moegling's proceedings in Coorg. The convert Stephen's wife and children were baptized at Mercara at the house of the Revd. A. Pennell on the 3rd instant. The wife, now Salome, is described as a woman of very mild yet decided character, and as being happy, and thankful to God who has brought back her husband by His word. Stephen's claim to retain his ancestral property being under investigation by the proper authorities, who have shown every readiness to do what is just and right, it would be premature to remark upon it here. So persuaded does Mr. Moegling feel, that he has been called in God's Providence to preach the Gospel to the Coorgs, that he has decided to remain among them, instead of returning to Germany for his health, as had been previously arranged, even though there is no immediate prospect, that his Society can occupy the field: they being hitherto unable to provide for two other stations to which they are pledged. Should it be necessary, we doubt not some will be found willing to assist in maintaining a missionary in so important a post: for though small in extent, Coorg is yet one of the few remaining peoples and nations and tongues to which the Gospel must be preached before the end come. It is about seventeen years since Coorg was annexed to the British Territories, and no Mission has hitherto been established there."

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

—The H. C. Steam Frigate *Queen*, with the English Mail of February 24, arrived this morning at three o'clock. She was a little over eleven days in coming from Aden. There was a French war-steamer at Aden, bound up the Red Sea.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

—The *Madras Athenaeum* says:—"The Indian Exhibition at Madras continues to attract many visitors; and we are glad to learn that the amount already subscribed to the institution will be more than enough to defray its expenses. The surplus it is intended by Dr. Hunter to devote, in co-operation with similar institutions in England, to such measures as he

believes adapted to the spread of art, and the development of the commercial and mechanical resources of this part of India. It is evident that the Madras Exhibition has already succeeded in awakening, in the minds of many of the more influential natives of the presidency, as also in the minds of several of the most energetic of their European friends, an interest which will, it is to be hoped, spread until it shall influence largely the manufactures and arts of the whole country. It has been noticed that the articles exhibited in the gallery, and in other parts of the hall, illustrative of the progress of the Industrial arts, and of the various staples of commerce in India have apparently engrossed as much of the attention of this class of visitors, as the more attractive and gorgeous specimens of art, which have been crowded together to adorn the lower hall; and from this may be justly augured a co-operation for the future between the higher and lower classes, which cannot fail of being productive of very much benefit. On the whole, the paucity of the contributions, illustrative of the commercial and industrial wealth of this part of India, is to be deplored; but it may be said that India is a country more of traders than of manufacturers. Exportation, in a manufactured state, of such materials as it commands, is out the question generally. In the absence, therefore, of the means and appliances which other nations possess of making a display of their manufactures, very great things could not be expected from India, in illustration of their progress in the application of the mechanical and the fine arts:—but, the richest country perhaps in the world in the variety and utility of her natural productions, it is to be lamented that on the present occasion a greater number of specimens of the innumerable varieties of her natural and material wealth have not been brought together."

The subjoined is from the *Telegraph and Courier*:—"A New Overland Paper called 'the London Mail' comes out to India, for the first time, by the next steamer. The editor is the well known Mr. Lang, formerly editor of the *Mofussil*, and the proprietor is Mr. John Jamieson, the former proprietor of this journal. Both these gentlemen ought to know what is suitable for, and liked by, the Anglo-Indian public, and we have no doubt but that between them they will bring forth a very excellent paper—at any rate it has our best wishes for its success. The Agents in India are, Mr. Chesson, Bombay; Messrs. Thacker & Co., Calcutta; and Messrs. Piarrah, & Co. Madras."

The *London Globe* of February 24, says:—"Orders have been issued by the Emperor of Austria, that an electric telegraph be constructed between Zara and Agram as speedily as possible. This is a most important undertaking, not only for the Austrian Empire, but for the whole of western Europe, as Lloyd's Levant steamers can always touch at Zara when the Bora keeps them from making the port of Trieste. When the telegraph is complete, news from the East will reach England two days sooner than is at present the case." It will soon be true for England to unite Corfu and Gibraltar to herself, by Electric Telegraph. Bvonia and Greece too will seek a similar junction. When this is accomplished London will be only 36 hours beyond Alexandria. Why does not England negotiate for an electric Telegraph across Egypt?

The following is from the *Friend of India*:—"It appears, that the rumours which have been so frequently circulated, believed, and denied of the young Maharajah Duleep Singh having expressed a desire to become a Christian, were correct. He was formally admitted into the Christian Church by baptism on the 8th instant by the Rev. W. J. Jay Chaplain of Futtighurh, after a careful examination of his knowledge of the truths in which he professed his belief. The ceremony, which took place in the Maharajah's own house at that station, was attended by all the Civil and Military authorities, the American Missionaries, and a number of the Maharajah's own attendants, the latter of whom are said to have appeared deeply impressed with its solemnity. We suspect that their emotion, in part at least, might be traced to other causes, but this time we hear nothing of the stories formerly circulated of all his retinue taking leave, horrified at their master's apostasy."

It will of course be observed, particularly in England, that it would have been more advisable to postpone this irrevocable renunciation of Hinduism, until mature age should give the young Maharajah the knowledge and experience necessary to enable him to make a permanent decision. But according to Major Smyth's "Reigning Family of Lahore," Duleep Singh was born in 1837, and he is therefore already sixteen. A lad of this age in India is a man, with as great a capacity for estimating the merits of different creeds, as he is ever likely to possess. From the time that he was placed under the charge of Dr. Logan his education has been most carefully provided for, and the boy who, when rescued from Lahore, could not even read, is now almost English in language, ideas, and feelings.

His conduct with reference to the ceremonial salutes, and his visit to the Governor General, are sufficient proofs that his judgment is not beneath his acquirements, and that he has been fairly rescued from those influences which warp the minds of the *Porphyrogeniti* of the East. Sixteen is the age at which even the law Courts acknowledge the right of a native youth to choose for himself, and this last not of the Maharajah has been taken entirely of his own free will. He has been neither coerced nor frightened into Christianity. Indeed, the Government had every motive for retaining him in his old creed. An Asiatic Christian Prince with £40,000 a year, might excite an interest in England, which it has hitherto been the policy of the Home Authorities to avoid, but they doubtless felt that it was not for them to interpose obstacles in his way. He was simply left to his own discretion, and that he has chosen rightly, will, we think, be allowed even by those who are not given to "Missionary fanaticism." His conversion will, at least, save the palace of Futtighurh from becoming like that of Delhi, a place, whether all evil naturally seeks shelter, and a Native Christian noble with his vast wealth, may accomplish far more good than a hundred ordinary converts.

With the exception of "Prester John," in whom, despite Marco Polo, our faith is exceedingly limited, and a Roman Catholic Zogoon of Japan, Duleep Singh is the first of his rank in Asia, who has become a Christian. The example may perhaps give confidence to many who remain in Hinduism, rather from a vague dread of the consequences of abandoning it, than from any belief in its tenets, and we may see Christianity reverse its ordinary course, and descend from the highest to the lowest ranks. We have little hope of such a result, but it requires no religious belief to prove that it would be of the highest advantage to themselves and the people. The mere fact that there would then exist oaths by which they could be bound, and principles which they would scruple to violate, would bind their subjects to them in a chain stronger than any which the ablest of their number have yet been able to forge.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

The following from a London letter appears in the *Calcutta Christian Advocate*:—"February 1853.—Yesterday I attended a Committee formed at the Church Missionary Society's Rooms for taking into consideration the state of the Lascars and others of India and Africa in London. The committee is composed of officers and others who have been in those countries. Few attended the first meeting. An old Missionary from Madras, and another from Sierra Leone, Col. Alexander of Madras, Major Hughes of Bombay, Major Rutherford formerly of the Bengal Artillery, and myself. The Rev. W. Keane mistook the hour, and did not come till too late. The African sailors from the West Coast of Africa seem to be well taken care of by the Government and reside mostly at Woolwich; they are far superior to the Asiatics. Major Hughes, who is the chief mover in bringing about this enquiry, has gone about making enquiries in regard to Lascars and native servants of India. Lodging houses are provided for them; but it appears the female servants only avail themselves of this, and their stay here is not long; a truly Christian woman is the landlady. But as to the men—they can make so much money and live in such luxury by begging, that they will not go to the lodging-house thus provided, but prefer living with prostitutes, and sharing their gains with them: they live favourably so far as eating goes, but in wretched places. They make sometimes sixteen, or more, shillings a day. On Sundays they are not seen. Their story generally is, that they have been brought to this country, and left by those who brought them. One man was taken before a magistrate not long since, with his thin Indian dress, as starving with cold and hunger, when fourteen shillings was found upon him. What is to be done with such? I should think, if one of their own nation, a Christian could be had as a Scripture reader to go to them on the Sabbath, good would arise. A retired Missionary might go among them on the Sabbath. As to speaking to them on the street, that would not do, for a crowd would soon collect, and then would come a police man to clear the way. I thought that a native convert might be useful; but then his ignorance of London and its evils would be a hindrance. I will let you know how this matter proceeds."

The *Delhi Advertiser* says, that a party has been sent from Cooch to ask the Government of India to take charge of the government of *Affghans-tan*, and this at the request of certain influential Sardars. The reason assigned for this request is that Dost Mahomed, since the death of his prime minister, and the failure of his health has been much embarrassed and the Sardars feel in the event of his death, that they would be placed in very difficult circumstances. The Dost has kept the surrounding chiefs in awe by his skill and prowess, but once let him depart, and all it is feared will be confusion.

With regard to Oude, the *Benares Recorder*

says:—"Years of increasing misgovernment have tended to deteriorate the country. A Province that yielded easily a crore and a half of rupees, now scarcely furnishes the State two thirds of the amount, whilst misrule, oppression and favoritism stalk the length and breadth of the land. The dissolute nobles and robber-chiefs, are the only parties that prosper in such a state of affairs. While the industrious agriculturist and the peaceful Artisan are subjected to their freaks and oppressions. We are advocates for annexation at once. A great experiment has been tried in the country of the Punjab of making Surveys and Settlements for the Revenue. Rules of practice have been promulgated, which simplified the procedure of the new Courts of Justice; without burthening them with technicalities and forms, to suit our own pre-conceived prepossessions. Let a similar plan be introduced into the Province of Oudh. Col. Sleeman's varied experience and great reputation point him out as the fittest Agent for introducing a salutary change. The difficulty will be to find subordinate Agents to effect the great works of Survey, Settlement for the Revenue, and establishment of an effective police; and no petty consideration of pultry economy should influence the Government in selecting tried and experienced persons for the appointments in Oudh, choosing from every department in the Service, for natural aptitude or official experience."

The *Madras Spectator* says:—"An advertisement has for some days appeared in the local papers, intimating that H. H. the Nawab of the Carnatic designs an extension of the course of education hitherto imparted at the Madras established by him last year, and that the pupils will henceforth be taught English, Tamil, and Telugoo; for which purpose, an English Teacher on a salary Rs. 150 per mensem, and teachers of the other tongues mentioned at Rs. 25 each, will be appointed. It is with pleasure that we record this beneficent and enlightened intention of His Highness, which reflects great credit on him, and will be duly appreciated by the British Government and community, as well as by all classes of the Native body whose estimation is most valuable. Whether acting on his own impulse, or adopting the wise and enlarged views of the present able and accomplished Government Agent at Chepauk, the Nawab has taken a step much in advance of the prejudices of the holders of his faith at large, and one which will, we trust, have the happiest effect in breaking down the jealous barrier of ignorance that it has been their custom to maintain, between Mahomedans and the language and sciences of the Western world. His Highness, encouragement of English studies, must carry well with the higher classes about his Court, and will of course extend to the lower."

Messrs. Thacker & Co. (of London) in their Circular dated 19th February say:—

"The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are making vigorous exertions to improve the service between India and Southampton. A new steamer, the *Bengal* of 2200 tons burden, has just been launched, and steams much more than eleven knots per hour. The *Himalaya*, of 3200 tons, is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished will be the largest merchant ship in the world. She is intended for the Suez and Calcutta line. When these new steamers begin running, it is expected the voyage between India and England will be shortened several days."

The *Telegraph and Courier* says:—"There was an execution at Alibag, in Angra's Cova, yesterday. The man who underwent the extreme penalty of the law had been convicted of the murder of a villager, who, he supposed, had, by means of witchcraft, deprived him of a family of nine children. The apparatus of death employed at the execution and the hangman, had to be sent for from Tanmah."

The Island of Cuba is to have 900 miles of electric Telegraph. The Governor General has invited a citizen of the United States to come and superintend the work.

The owners of the Ericson Caloric Ship have offered to build two Caloric ships for the United States Navy, guaranteeing a consumption of not more than eight tons of coal a day, and a speed of nine knots.

The Americans have sent an expedition to the Paraguy and La Plata, for the purpose of exploring those rivers, and of ascertaining the commercial resources of the countries watered by them. The exploration of the Amazon has been completed.

A spot on the sun, about 28,000 miles in diameter was observed in America, about two months ago.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 30.

The *Telegraph and Courier* says:—"Between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon, during the heavy gale of wind that was then blowing, one of the sheds in course of erection at the Railway Terminals near the Boree Bunder was thrown down and completely destroyed, the roofing was literally blown up and then fell to the ground with an awful crash,

burying every thing 'neath it. Several of the laborers were under the shed, one was killed on the spot, and ten wounded, one of them dangerously, one severely, and the remaining eight slightly. These ten were removed without loss of time to the Jamsjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and every attention paid them—in all probability one of them has died during the night. A Coroner's Inquest was held yesterday evening on the body of the man who was killed by the accident, and returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." Fortunately three first Class Passenger carriages which stood in the shed had been drawn out on the rails an hour or so before the accident or would have shared in the general destruction. Providentially the accident took place during the dinner hour when most of the Coolies were absent or the mortality might have been very great."

The Bombay steam Nav. Co. advertise their Steamer *Dwarka* to start for Aden, Judda and Suez, April 15. The rate of passage, 1st class, is to Aden Rs. 150, to Suez 400; 2nd class, to Aden Rs. 120, to Suez 250. They doubtless expect to take Moham-medan pilgrims to Judda.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Elphinstone Institution, is to take place in the Town Hall on Saturday, April 2, at 4 p. m. His excellency, the R. H. the Commander-in-Chief will preside. We learn from the *Telegraph* that the opening of the Railroad will not take place for some weeks yet.—An Australian correspondent of the *Hurkaru* says:—"If you are supposed to be worth money it is perfectly unsafe to proceed abroad after dusk; it is a miracle if you escape being robbed. I will just mention an instance by no means an uncommon one, of the doings of the bushrangers. A man of my acquaintance had just returned from the diggings with 22 pounds weight of gold and some fine specimens of quartz. One day he had about 7 ozs. of the gold in his pocket, and went to the 'Ball and Month' to dine. After dinner he was left alone drinking his port when two gentlemen came in, and after a little conversation on various topics, one of them pulled out of his pocket some specimens of gold and asked the man what he thought of them. 'They are nothing great,' he replied, 'only look at mine,' whereupon he shewed him his own. He was immediately seized, gagged and robbed of all his gold, and the gentlemen quietly marched away. This was at Melbourne.

Two men were yesterday sentenced to be hung for having murdered a man at the Salt-pans, near Sion, in January last. The sentence is to be carried into effect next Wednesday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.—On the 24th March, at the residence of her father major general Staveley, c. b., Mrs. Anson, wife of captain Talevera Vernon Anson, n. n. of a son. On the 19th March, the wife of Ensign Marcus F. Wainright, 15th regiment n. i., of a still-born daughter. At Bombay, on the 28th March, the wife of Captain J. H. Burke, Bombay Engineers, of a son.

DEATH.—At Poona, on the 22nd March, of consumption, Mr. Victor Monnet, aged 26 years. At Maulmain, on the 5th March, 1853, of cholera, Mr. John Ballar, 2nd Class Engineer of the H. C. S. Frigate *Feroze*, deeply regretted by all his friends. On Saturday the 26th March, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. P. Thompson, of the Governor's Band, and eldest daughter of the late Mrs. Irvine, deeply regretted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—March 25th, B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Victoria*, F. Banks, from Kurrachee 22nd March at 4 p. m. 26th, H. C. steamer *Queen*, J. W. Young, from Aden 14th March. 28th, steamer *Phlox*, F. M. Ellis, from Surat yesterday evening at 3 p. m. B. S. N. Co.'s str. *Dwarka*, J. Woolley, from Surat yesterday. Steamer *sir J. R. Carnac*, G. M. Beys, master, from Dasgum yesterday. 29th, French ship *De'silles*, E. Laudgreen, from Pondicherry 2nd March.

DEPARTURES.—March 26th, B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bombay*, N. W. Haselwood, to Kurrachee. 28th, steamer *Lowjee Family*, H. Simon, to Surat. Steamer *G. R. Clerk*, C. Menese, to Surat and Gogo. 29th, H. C. Steamer *Achar*, Lieutenant Balfour, to Suez.

WE have to announce the arrival and departure of the following passengers:—

Per *Desilles*, from Pondicherry:—Mr. A. Vinay.
Per *Victoria*, from Kurrachee:—Colonel and Mrs. Green and 10 deck.
Per *Phlox*, from Surat:—Merwanjee Hormusjee, esq.; and 90 natives deck.
Per *Dwarka*, from Surat:—captain Mackenzie, and lady, 3rd cavalry, and 70 natives.
Per *Bombay*, to Kurrachee:—Reverend Dr. and Mrs. Prochnow; Mrs. Berthon; Lieut. Leeds; Dr. Touch. Go-

vernment Passengers—2 European non-commissioned rank and file, 3 women and 2 children, of H. M. 83rd regiment; 2 warrant officers and 1 woman; 1 native commissioned officer; 60 non commissioned rank and file; 9 women, 5 children, and 7 followers.

Per *Lowjee Family* to Surat:—several natives.

Per *G. R. Clerk*, to Surat and Gogo:—99 natives.

Per *E. I. C. steam vessel Achar* to Suez:—Colonel F. T. Farrell; Mrs. colonel Goodfellow; Mrs. McDonald, and 3 children, with a European servant; Mrs. Woodcock, and 2 children, with a European servant; Mrs. Cayave, and 3 children with 2 servants (1 European and 1 Native); captain and Mrs. B. E. Morrison; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Warden, and a native servant; Mrs. and Miss Watson; Mrs. Bristow, and 3 children with a European female servant; Mrs. Colburn, 2 children and 1 European servant of W. Crawford, esq.; Mrs. J. Stuart; Mrs. Ludlow; colonel J. Watson; Lieut. McDonald, a gentleman and a native servant; Frederico de Lacerda, esq.; William Ford, esq.; major W. A. Ludlow, major inslie, H. M. 83rd regiment; captain Herbert Clay; captain Balling; Lieut. colonel Atchison; W. Walter, esq.; Lieut. Hutchinson; Lieut. colonel Mansfield, H. M. 53rd regiment.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th March, 1853.

Lieutenant Bainbridge, Commandant of the Savant Waree Local Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs, for one month, under the Government General Order No. 541, dated the 22nd August 1846.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1853.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of Section XI. of Act III. of 1840, to appoint Mr. J. G. Lumsden, to act as a Government Director of the Bank of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Malet from the Presidency.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden to act as a Member of the Mint Committee, during the absence of Mr. Malet from the Presidency. By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, H. E. GOLDSBORO, Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1853.

Lieutenant H. B. Hodgson, Superintendent of Police at Broach, has been instructed to proceed to Ootacamund, to give evidence on the trial of Major Otley, of the Bombay Invalids.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1853.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant E. P. Arthur, Officiating Captain of Police in Scinde, on the 22nd December last, is further extended till the date of his resuming charge of his office.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1853.

Mr. H. W. Ravenscroft, returned to his duty on the Civil Establishment of this Presidency on the 10th instant, with the permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and without prejudice to his rank.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, has been examined in the printed Regulations, and found qualified to transact public business. First Hospital Assistant Vincent Amor, of the 3d Battalion Artillery, to be attached to the Occist's Department Bombay.

Second Grade Apprentice Ramjee Bhoglay, of the 3rd Regt. N. I., to be transferred to the Civil Hospital at Ruttingherry, to fill a vacancy.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Govt.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1853.

No. 189 of 1853.—The following orders are confirmed.

By major general Staveley, c. b., dated Poona, the 26th February 1853, appointing Ensign Mason, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, to act as assistant superintendent of Bazaars from the date of lieutenant Dobree's departure, until the arrival of lieutenant Eveyard, or until further orders.

By major Watkins, dated Nusseerabad, the 28th February 1853, appointing lieutenant E. Henderson to act as adjutant to the 23rd regt. native light infantry during the absence of lieutenant Peyton on court martial duty, until further orders.

By captain H. Radd, dated Kulladghes the 12th January 1853, directing assistant surgeon Pigon, Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 5th regiment native light infantry at that station.

By brigadier Stalker, c. b., dated Nusseerabad, the 28th February 1853, appointing captain McGregor, of the 21st regiment native infantry, to officiate as executive engineer, Rajpootana field force, vice Travers relieved from that duty.

By major general Somerset, c. b., & K. H., dated Ahmedabad, the 4th March 1853, directing surgeon Pitcairn, garrison surgeon Surat, to take medical charge of the 29th regiment native infantry during the absence of assistant surgeon Nuttall, on duty.

No. 190 of 1853.—The following native promotions and appointments are made:—

18th Regiment N. I.

Jemadar Cannai Sing to be subedar, and quarter master havildar Augud Missur to be Jemadar, in succe-

sion to subedar major Butchoo Sing, pensioned; date of rank, 1st January 1853.

Jemadar Sudeo Cuddum to be subedar, and color havildar Mohua Sing to be Jemadar, in succession to Sabajee Abva pensioned; date of rank, 1st January 1853.

Color havildar Shaloojee Samjee to be Jemadar, vice Roshun Sing, pensioned; date of rank, 1st January 1853.

Havildar rjoon Moray to be Jemadar, vice Thackoor Sing, pensioned; date of rank, 1st January 1853.

Subedar Sewdeen Sing to be subedar major, vice Butchoo Sing pensioned; date of appointment, 1st Jan. 1853.

No. 194 of 1853.—The unexpired portion of the leave to Egypt granted to Lieutenant J. P. Nixon, of the 25th regiment native infantry, in G. G. O. No. 14 of the 6th January last, is cancelled from the 10th instant, the date of that officer's return to the Presidency.

No. 195 of 1853.—Brigadier general James, commanding the Southern division of the army, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

No. 196 of 1853.—Brigadier general W. D. Robertson, commanding Scinde division, is allowed leave of absence, until the 30th proximo, to the presidency for the benefit of his health.

No. 197 of 1853.—The following general order by the most noble the governor general of India in council, No. 200 dated Fort William, the 4th March 1853, is republished:

With reference to para 7 of government general order, No. 200 of this date, passages will be provided for such pensioned or discharged soldiers as may have remained in India in the expectation of being allowed a passage on wishing to proceed to England; provided they apply before the 1st of January next, after which date the claim to passage will cease.

No. 199 of 1853.—Serjeant Charles Edginton, of the corps of sappers and miners, is appointed to the department of public works as a supernumerary sub-assistant overseer from the 17th February 1853.

No. 201 of 1853.—Captain C. T. Trower, of the 1st European regiment (fusiliers) returned to his duty, via Calcutta, on the 14th instant, with the permission of the honorable the court of directors, and without prejudice to his rank.

Captain Trower arrived at Calcutta, from Europe, on the 26th December 1853.

No. 203 of 1853.—Captain T. Eyre, Paymaster of the Northern division of the army, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st April to the 1st May next, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

No. 204 of 1853.—The District order by brigadier Farrel, commanding in Khandeish, dated Malligam the 13th December 1852, appointing lieutenant Short, of the 22d regiment native infantry to act as staff officer and Superintendent of Bazaars at that station during the absence of the brigade major on Field Service, is confirmed:—

No. 205 of 1853.—Gunner Thomas Watson Brown, of the 3d troop horse artillery, is allowed to purchase his discharge from the honorable company's service, under the provisions of government general order No. 543, of the 23d September last.

Bombay Castle, 23d March 1853.

No. 206 of 1853.—The following general order by the most noble the governor general of India in council, No. 200, dated Fort William, the 4th March 1853, is republished:—

No. 207 of 1853.—The furlough to Europe granted to lieutenant colonel commandant C. Waddington, c. b., of the corps of engineers, in G. G. O. No. 118, of the 22d February last, is to have effect from the date of his embarkation.

No. 208 of 1853.—The following appointment is made:—

13th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant F. A. C. Kane to be adjutant, vice Macdonald.

No. 209 of 1853.—The following arrangement is confirmed:—

Captain Peacocke to act as deputy assistant quarter master general of the Scinde division of the army, from the 1st instant, the date on which captain Pousouby was appointed acting assistant quarter master general vice Lieutenant Haig, on sick certificate to Australia.

No. 210 of 1853.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 76, dated the 3rd February last, captain J. L. P. Hoare, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside and receive his pay &c. at the Neigherry hills.

Bombay Castle, 28th March 1853.

No. 211 of 1853.—Major W. A. Ludlow, of the 12th regiment Bengal native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 212 of 1853.—Lieutenant Newman, of the 3rd regiment Bengal native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col., Secy. to Govt.